

*S. securis* was described by Temple Prime in the Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., x, 160, 1851.

(To be continued.)

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BRIEF NOTES ON THE LAND AND FRESH-WATER SHELLS OF MERCER COUNTY, ILL.

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BY WILLIAM A. MARSH.

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97.—*Planorbis lentus*? *trivolis* var. *fallax* Haldeman.

This shell seems to be quite distinct from *P. trivolis*, and at present I am unable to decide on its case. That eminent conchologist, Dr. James Lewis, identified it as the true *Planorbis lentus* of Say, and until within a few years I have always given it out in exchange with that name. I find a great difference of opinion among our best conchologists relative to this shell, some considering it *trivolis*, others Mr. Haldeman's var. *fallax*, and others regard it as *lentus* Say, while still others regard it *P. glabratus*. It is our most common *Planorbis*, and is very abundant in the sloughs and lakes of the Mississippi River. It is often found associated with *trivolis*, but may easily be distinguished from that shell by its smoother and more shiny surface, finer striae, darker color, in having the labrum less prominent above, in having one or more turns in its volutions, in being rounded above and below, and in being more depressed.

98.—*Planorbis* (*Helisoma*) *bicarinatus* Say.

Shell pale yellow or brownish, subcarinate above and beneath, translucent, spire sunken, umbilicate, forming a cavity as deep as the base; aperture large and much vaulted above, within reddish-brown; whorls three, wrinkled, and with minute revolving lines. This species has also a very wide distribution, ranging from British America to Kansas. It is found here only in the lakes of the Bay Island, in the river and river sloughs.

99.—*Planorbis* (*Menetus*) *exacutus* Say.

Shell depressed, light horn color, often almost white, with four flattened whorls. Sides obliquely descending to an acute lateral edge below the middle; spire not impressed; aperture transversely triangular, labrum angulated in the middle, arcuated near its inferior tip, the superior termination just including the acute edge of the penultimate whorl. This fine shell is found around the margins of

our small ponds, adhering to sticks, pieces of boards, bark, leaves, and often may be found clinging to water plants and grass at or near the surface of the water; also found in beds of moss associated with *Planorbis parvus*.

100.—*Planorbis (Gyraulus) parvus* Say.

Shell small, discoidal, horn color to very dark brown, both sides concave, whorls four, crossed by minute wrinkles, body generally subcarinate on the margin, aperture rounded, lip rounded and sharp, bluish white within. Said to be common throughout all eastern North America. It is common here in ponds, small sloughs and ditches, found clinging or adhering to sticks, bark and moss; almost always associated with *Physa gyrina* and *Planorbis exacutus*.

(*To be continued.*)

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ANNOTATED CATALOGUE OF THE MOLLUSCA OF IOWA, by Chas. R. Keyes. This list contains 151 species ascertained by the author to inhabit Iowa.

MOLLUSCA OF EASTERN IOWA, by Prof. B. Shimek. This list, together with that of Mr. Keyes, contains probably nearly every species of mollusk to be found in Iowa. Mr. Shimek's catalogue enumerates 169 species, nearly all, I believe, collected by the author himself.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MOLLUSCA OF FLORIDA, by Charles T. Simpson. The results of several years of collecting and of careful study of the shells of Florida are given in this list. The author having resided for several years upon the Southwest coast of Florida, and collected in nearly all parts of the State, has accumulated a collection of Floridan species which includes a large number of forms not previously known to inhabit the State.

The following species are described as new: *Pleurotoma (Mangilia) Simpsoni* Dall, *Tralia (Alexia?) minuscula* Dall, *Pandora buschiana* Dall, *Natica fordiana* Simpson.

NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN AMERICAN MOLLUSKS, by Henry A. Pilsbry (from Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila. 1889). In this paper the following species are described as new: *Holospira elizabethæ* (Mexico), *Zonites singleyanus* (Texas), *Pacilozonites reinianus* var. *goodei* (Bermuda), *Bythinella æquicostata* (Florida), *Amnicola peracuta* (Texas), and *Sphærium singleyi* (Texas). *Microphysa hypolepta* Shutt., *Zonites dallianus* Simpson, *Hydrobia monroensis* Fld. are re-defined. The genitalia of *Pacilozonites* are described, etc., etc. All of the species are illustrated.